

IN THE CLAIMS

Please cancel claims 32 - 37 without prejudice to their consideration in a continuing application.

Please amend claims 5, 10, 11, 16, and 25 as shown below.

1. (original) A method for removing non-condensing gas from a mixture of condensing and non-condensing gases in a condenser, wherein gas is withdrawn from at least one location within the condenser, the location being selected to correspond to a region within the condenser in which the gas is at a temperature which is lower than the temperature of gas in other regions within the condenser and adjacent to condensate formed from the condensing gas.
2. (original) A condenser for condensing gas in which gas is condensed to liquid on a heat exchanging surface, comprising means for withdrawing gas from within the condenser to remove non-condensing gas, the gas withdrawing means being positioned to withdraw gas from at least one location in which the gas temperature is lower than in other regions within the condenser and adjacent to condensate formed from the condensing gas.
3. (original) A condenser according to claim 2, wherein the gas withdrawing means comprises cooling means for producing a localised region of relatively cold gas in the location from which gas is withdrawn.
4. (original) A condenser according to claim 3, wherein the cooling means comprise a heat exchanger on which gas condenses.

5. (once amended) A condenser according to claim 3 [~~or 4,~~] wherein the cooling means comprises means positioned to be cooled by condensing liquid.

6. (original) A condenser according to claim 5, wherein the cooling means comprises at least one deflector located beneath the heat exchanging surface such that droplets of liquid fall onto and cool the deflector, the gas withdrawing means extracting air from beneath the deflector.

7. (original) A condenser according to claim 6, wherein the or each deflector is a cover extending over an upwardly extending gas withdrawal pipe.

8. (original) A condenser according to claim 6, wherein the or each deflector is an elongate gas withdrawal duct a lower side of which defines apertures through which gas is withdrawn into the elongate duct.

9. (original) A condenser according to claim 6, wherein the or each deflector is an elongate duct an underside of which defines an open channel, the gas withdrawing means being connected to one end of the elongate duct.

10. (once amended) A condenser according to claim 8 [~~or 9,~~] wherein the elongate duct extends beneath and in parallel with a heat exchanger tube of the condenser.

11. (once amended) A condenser according to claim 6 [~~, 7, 8, 9 or 10,~~] wherein a shield is located above the or each deflector to shield falling droplets of condensate from gas flowing through the condenser.

12. (original) A condenser according to claim 3, wherein the cooling means comprises a surface which is cooled by a flow of coolant.

13. (original) A condenser according to claim 12, wherein the surface of the cooling means is cooled by a flow of coolant to a temperature lower than any heat exchange surface within the condenser.

14. (original) A condenser according to claim 12, wherein the cooling means comprises primary and secondary heat exchangers both defining heat exchange surfaces, the heat exchange surface of the primary heat exchanger being located upstream of the heat exchange surface of the secondary heat exchanger in the flow of gas to be condensed, and the secondary heat exchanger being cooled to a lower temperature than the primary heat exchanger.

15. (original) A condenser according to claim 14, wherein the primary and secondary heat exchangers are cooled by flows of coolant derived from separate sources, the coolant of the secondary heat exchanger being at a lower temperature than the coolant of the first heat exchanger.

16. (once amended) A condenser according to [~~any one of claims 2 to 15;~~] **claim 2** comprising an auxiliary heat exchanger within the condenser, and means for pumping condensed liquid through the auxiliary heat exchanger, the auxiliary heat exchanger being located such that the condensed liquid within it is heated by the gas to be condensed.

17. (original) A condenser according to claim 16, wherein the auxiliary heat exchanger is located upstream of the said heat exchanging surface in the flow of gas to be condensed.

18. (original) A condenser according to claim 12, wherein the cooled surface is defined by a pool of condensed liquid in thermal contact with a cooling device.

19. (original) A condenser according to claim 12, wherein the cooled surface is defined by a wall of the condenser in thermal contact with a cooling device.

20. (original) A condenser according to claim 19, wherein the condenser wall is defined by a cover plate which covers an aperture in the condenser, gas being withdrawn through the cover plate.

21. (original) A condenser according to claim 20, comprising means for monitoring the pressure and temperature of gas adjacent the cover plate, and means for controlling the cooling

means to maintain the temperature of the cover plate above the freezing point of the condensed liquid.

22. (original) A method for establishing favourable temperature differences between heat exchanger conduits within a condenser and a process fluid which flows through the condenser, wherein coolant is pumped through an array of parallel heat exchanger conduits spaced apart in the direction of process fluid flow, at least two of the conduits being connected in series such that coolant flows sequentially through first and second conduits, the second conduit being located upstream of the first conduit in the direction of process fluid flow.

23. (original) A condenser comprising an array of parallel heat exchanger conduits spaced apart in the direction of flow of a process fluid flow including a gas to be condensed, wherein at least two conduits that are spaced apart in the direction of fluid flow are connected in series such that coolant flows sequentially through first and second conduits, the second conduit being located upstream of the first conduit in the direction of process fluid flow.

24. (original) A condenser according to claim 23, wherein a first pair of first and second conduits are connected in series, a second pair of first and second conduits are connected in series, the direction of flow of coolant through the condenser being in one direction for the first conduit of the first pair and the second conduit of the second pair and in the opposite direction for the second conduit of the first pair and the first conduit of the second pair, the second conduit

of the first pair being located upstream in the process flow of the first conduit of the second pair, and the second conduit of the second pair being located upstream in the process flow of the first conduit of the first pair.

25. (once amended) A condenser according to claim 23 [~~or to claim 24,~~] wherein the parallel heat exchanger conduits comprise parallel heat exchanger tubes.

26. (original) A condenser according to claim 23, wherein the parallel heat exchanger conduits are defined by a staggered array of baffles, each baffle extending transverse the direction of flow of the process fluid, with alternate baffles extending from opposite sides of the condenser, the condenser further comprising an array of process fluid tubes extending through the baffles for said flow of the process fluid.

27. (original) A method for minimising the pressure within a containment vessel resulting from the release into the vessel of a pressurised gas which will condense to a liquid at the temperatures and pressures assumed to prevail within the containment vessel, wherein a body of the liquid of large surface area relative to the area of the vessel is established in a lower portion of the vessel.

28. (original) A containment vessel intended to contain a release into the vessel of pressurised gas which will condense to a liquid at the temperatures and pressures assumed to

prevail within the containment vessel, the containment vessel initially being filled with a gas or gases which will not condense at the temperatures and pressures assumed to prevail within the containment vessel, and the containment vessel including means for establishing in a lower portion of the vessel a body of the liquid of large surface area relative to the area of the vessel.

29. (original) The containment vessel according to claim 28, comprising at least one open tray arranged to collect condensing liquid to form the said body of liquid.

30. (original) A containment vessel according to claim 28, comprising means for releasing a stored volume of the liquid into at least one open tray to form the said body of liquid.

31. (original) A containment vessel according to claim 30, comprising means for sensing pressure within the containment vessel, and means for releasing the stored volume of liquid in the event of the sensed pressure exceeding a predetermined threshold.

32 – 37. (cancelled)